hey are not expected to have any acquaintance hatever with what are commonly described in hool catalogues as "advanced studies," and solved in hool catalogues as "advanced studies," and esimply required to have a reasonably actate knowledge of the most elementary, andidates must be able to read understanding and with proper assent. They must know we to write, and they must spell with tolerable catalitude. They must be well versed in arithestic, and be taminar with the elements of nellsh grammar, and of the geography and story of the United States. To compare such a examination with that imposed on applicate for admission to the freshman class at several is, of course, premosterous. The fact that a vouse man can be admitted to West oint who could not eater such preparatory industions as the Boston Lutin School, or the fallings Academies at Exciter and Andover.

### Some New Novels.

Taken collectively, the stories published by the Messrs. Roberts in the "No Name ies," or issued as the works of authors first made known to us by contributions to those age morit in respect of literary workmanship iere are, however, marked differences in this respect, and several of the books recently pubished by this firm show a decided falling off in point of construction and style. The "Czar's Widow," for instance, is a very slight performbook sets forth the experiences of an American young woman, who finds herself, to her own bewilderment and delight, admitted for a sen-There is a strong Jenkins flavor in the of balls and ceremonies, and the attitude of nwe-struck admiration in which writer surveys the doings and the manners of the imperial family is not favorable to in-sight or good sense. The writer is quite blind to the debauchers which notoriously prevailed in the higher circles of the ... ssian capital during the last reign, and with touching naiveté regards Alexander II, as the shepherd of his Duchess engross a good deal of her attention and social questions which convulse the empire. and if she refers to Nihilism at all does so from the point of view of a palace lacquey. As for her own character, she sets up, in the beginning of the book, for a strong-minded person, mainly as the result proves, because her opportunities where, for one reason or another, she receives her head, though she manages to keep her feelngs, which nature apparently had not made very strong, under edifying control. We lay own the book with only a very languid interest in the heroine, and find that we have gained less nformation about the Russian capital than we might have gleaned by conning the advertise ments in a St. Petersburg newspaper. We can only commend the volume to the leisure moments of those ladies whose mental energies are busied in trying on new dresses and devis

ing means to pay for them. In "Blessed Saint Certainty" there are som chapters worth reading, because they describe which has seldom received careful study. The of the book is an Indian on the mother' e, and is reared in one of those trading com nunities which spring up in the Indian reser rations. All, however, that the author has to say on this theme could have been told within compass of a magazine article. As a acters or in what passes for plot. Of construction here is none, in any proper sense, while the char eterization is curiously feeble and uncertain flagrant shortcomings in these essential ments of his art are by no means compensated by the author's tendency to sermonizing, which ourtesy, we may call philosophical disquisi-The author writes like a man who has ever been told the plain truth about his writs, and who has ne conception of the value of his reader's time. We recommend him to send some short stories anonymously to the magasines. The experiment may prove a wholesome and suggestive discipline.

If "Don John," as it is alleged, was written her but little credit. The diction of the story is good, and at times even beautiful, and one of the female characters, who fills, however, but a subordinate rôle, is even charming. But no ne who knows what construction means in the hands of a French craftsman, or who has learned to appreciate the sharp character drawing of first-rate English writers, can regard Don John" as other than a crude and slip shod piece of work. The author fails to make much of her cardinal incident, viz., the doubt which hangs over the parentage of two chil dren, who may or may not have been interchanged during the first months of infancy. After going through Miss Ingelow's book we ere left in almost as great obscurity touching the origin of these children as that in which we started, and what reflects more discredit on the writer's parrative skill, we have ceased to care much about the matter. Those who would see how much more effectively an incident substantially identical is handled by a competent literary workman in the field of novel writing will do well to examine Mr. R. D. Blackmore's

"Craddock Nowell."
"By the Tiber" is the only one of the four

will do well to examine Mr. R. D. Blackmore's "Craddock Nowell."

"By the Tiber" is the only one of the four books thus far noticed which fully sustains the reputation acquired by the publishers in this branch of light literature. The author of "Signor Monaidint's Nicce" is believed to have given us in "By the Tiber" a transcript of her own experiences since the publication of the earlier story. If it be true that she was blaced in an insane asylum for the easans and through the agencies designated in this book, every person concerned in the shameful transaction should be named and given over to the derision and decestation of the world. Aside, however, from the polynant interest excited by the belief that a sailepised of the author's life is set forth in this intrastive. "By the Tiber" deserves high commendation as a work of art. The vividness and vigor of the diction are all the more delightful because there is no where any sign of that straining after precision and mordant force which is see often visible in the finished compositions of Mr. Henry James, Jr. No one can read "By the Tiber" without accurately who comprehends and is willing to obey the conditions of novel writing.

We are sorre to note that in the "Sword of Damoeles" there is a pronounced decime from the constitutive power exhibited in "A Bitrange Disappearance," which again was weaker than the first novel of the author, As a story of crime and detection the "Leavenworth Case" undoubtedly degerved to be ranked with the average work of Gaborian, and in the art of enaiting the attention was equal to the best work of Wikke Collins. In that novel not only was the contral inclient original and strong, but the free solution of the problem was deforted and disguised with admirable ingenuity by the interposition of lace clues, each plausible enough to be followed by the transcriber in deriving a marrier, is mersiv a breach of trust, which, it seems, had been rectified by the transgress to go the problem was deforted had the old shorted may lead to be a

# THE REVISED DECLARATION OF INDE-

# A Critic who Believes that Tom Paine West.

From the Truth Seeker. The strictures on the style of the Declaration of Independence, partly sensible and just, but partly trivial and hypercritical, will, I am sure, when properly examined, understood, and applied, only serve to fix more firmly the authorship of that great masterplece on Thomas Paine. Indeed, I am giad they have been made just at this time, for they have enabled me to discover new evidence, which otherwise might never have been detected.

A few weeks ago I made an attempt to repro duce, from the fac-simile of the so-called original draft of the Declaration in Jefferson's handwriting, the exact words he wrote, or copied from a prior draft, before he submitted his paper to the sub-committee. The written document, as it exists, is full of crasures and interlineations, made mostly by Jefferson himself, but generally, no doubt, at the instance of others, either in the committee or in Congress. A few are in the handwriting of Adams and Franklin. It is quite likely that when the report was made to Congress several drafts were pre pared, and some of them preserved. Hence we bear of several "originals." John Adams bad one, Franklin another, it is said, in England, and kichard Henry Lee another. I follow the fac-simile in Jefferson's works.

Your Connecticut correspondent has submit ted and criticised the first paragraph and part of the second as amended and adopted by Congress. I now submit the same portion as it exsted before a word was crased or interlined. And this I shall presume to be the work of Paine, though it is quite possible that his careful composition was somewhat marred by the transcribing hand of Jefferson. Indeed, I suspect that in a few instances Jefferson changed the innguage by inserting words of his own. The words erased in committee or Congress will be indicated in italies, without giving the

with be indicated in Italies, without giving the substituted language;
When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a heavier form the observations from the observations with the second language of the properties of the course of the early the equal and independent statum for who the laws of nature and of natures 0 and entitle them, then the way of the proposition of another requires time they should declare the causes which impel them to the change.

Connecticut that several if not all of his most important criticisms do not apply to the above. but to the amended document. Nevertheless, I will proceed to restate and answer them seriatim.

gives as synonymes of event, "Incident, occur-rence, adventure," &c., and remarks that an occurrence has no reference to any antecedents: nd, therefore, in the Declaration of Independence, occurrences would have been out of pines.
But now let us see now Paine uses the word event. I turn at random to the last four pages of "Common Sense." Alluding to the alarm-

or condition of things in America, he says:

"The thee the critic will understand why I expitalize and its leave that word if no one size dural never existed before an analysis of the cantel what make the terral results of the cantel what make the terral results of the cantel what make the consistency is a lane of consistency of the problem of the calculation of the whole the calculation of the calculation of

Here are three instances, on three successive pages, of the use of the word "event," and they all refer to "human events," not "cows' horns or harrows' teeth."

2 "To finely the political brade which have connected them will another. Could Parise have been suffy of an incorrect. Before, and though words, ropes, ac.) prop-itly be spoken of as dissolvable; cords, ropes, ac.) Answer: Certainly, if they happen to be made

of soluble material. Has not many an iron hand been discolated with units actual.

But we don't know who made that amendment, and I presume that "bonds" were intended instead of "bands"-though the two words are quite synonymous. The probability. however, is that the amendment was suggested by this clause in the last paragraph of the original Declaration: "We utterly dissolve and break of all political connection." That, doubtess, was written by Paine. What objection to

grammar correct; but it breaks the rhythm and

ends the sentence with a particle. So, too, the insertion of the redundant words "nature's God" improves the rhythm; and portage Paine for Jefferson, if you blease! thought it politic to put a little God in the Declaration.

4. "A decre respect to the opinious of manking requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the opinions. What separation? There is nothing an increasing that they should declare the causes which impel them to the opinions of the cause of the analysis of the service of the analysis of the service of the analysis of the service of

ever heard of an electric respect? And why spotegize for assuming a necessity?

Answer: There is no "separation," nor even "separate," in the original draft; therefore, this criticism, though just, does not apply. For "separation" road "change."

In the first letter of Junius one sentence ends with "decent," and the next begins with "respect." These were favorite words with Junius and Palne. "Decent" means "suitable in words," Ar.; becoming fit, decrous, proper, comely, Preflex the negative of any one of these adjectives, and see how it would qualify "respect." For example: I have an "mproper respect." For example: I have an "mproper respect." for such hypercriticism,

An apology for a necessity is certainly proper. But this apology had a grand purpose. Palne sought to unite and inspire the hearts of the American people to feel as he felt when he wrote that famous letter to the King, in which, with prophetic fervor, Junius said:

Leoking forward to independence, they might possi-

wrote that famous lotter to the king, in which, with prophetic fervor, Junius said:

Leoning forward to independence, they might possibly receive you for their king; but if ever you retire to America, be assured they wilgive you such a coverant to digest as the Presbytery of scotland would have been assumed to offer to Charles il.

And here I beg to make a digression by quoting the next sentence, to wit: They left their native land in search of freedom, and found it in a desert." In Dickinson's draft of the Declaration, or Memorial, of 1775 occurs this passage: "Our forefathers \* \* left their native land to seek on these shores a residence for civil and religious freedom \* \* in the inhospitable wides of America." Again, in the Declaration of 1776 a like sentiment is expressed, and what is more remarkable, not only do the passages in the two Declarations of available in soutiment, but in language, showing that the latter is certainly borrowed from the former. But Jefferaou did not write the passage in the Declaration of 1775, and he says that in drafting that of 1776 he turned neither to book nor pamphlet. True enough, for the draft was already to the dr

Answer: The original draft reads, sacred and undentiable." But even as changed to "self-eyident," are there not multitudes who denythem? Among whom, I am sorry to say, seems to be our astute critic.

a. "That all men are created eyest." How! Not merally, inchecinally, physically, or so each;

Answer: Certainly not. Who but an idio or unaic would affirm it? But why divide the sentence? Take it complete, and then discuss its meaning.

its meaning.

That they are endowed by their Creator with certain workendor rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the purson of happiness. "Uniformitie" says the critic means, incapable of being pattoff. How they could anybe do have best his liberty or saidtled in America since 1736? And what a queer thing to be endowed with its a portoit?" And the author domant say right is life liberty, "Act, but makes life and liberty symmetry or rights.

but the aforesaid instremnible ones! And how can gov-ernment secure what is strendy secured and fixed test as

Answer: Cata and other domestic animals have evoluted to their present state of liberty and happiness by the Governments which men have instituted over those primitive wild beasts. And now in turn the evoluted cats, dogs, horses,

have instituted overthose primitive wild beasts. And now in turn the evoluted cats, does, horses, &c., help mankind to govern themselves, and other brutes. The "guffaw of the Guinea negro" (critic's words), who a few years ago was generally degraded to the condition of a cat, a doe, or a mule, is now beginning to be heard in the councils of the nation. And in my humble judgment that "wrethed state paper" (critic's words), the Declaration of Independence, sowed the seeds of negro emancipation in America.

The word "rights" is an amendment for "onds" in the original draft. It is not an improvement. But igovernments are instituted to secure rights that are "indicable"—that is, not transferable to another except by force, dures, or fraud—in spite of the grammatical criticism of the gentleman from Connecticut.

9. "That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these was, (we haven't beard, he says of any "ends" believe it is the right of the peace to abolish it is, the form, and leave the government standings and to in-titate new government (with the old still standing), laying its foundations as such principles the low as them shall seem most likely to effect their satety and bappiness (while stready in possession of the internationals rights aboressit).

lorm as to been shall seem most fixely. In effect their safety and happiness while already in passession of the inalienable rights aloressid:

Answer: The word "ends" being found aforessid in the original draft, the first criticism above does not apply.

How can you abolish the form of a government and leave the old government standing?

Both the British Government of the colonies continue after the close of the Revolution?

Foundation" (it is singular in the original draft) means: "I. The act of founding, fixing, establishing, or beginning to erect: 2. That upon which a thing is founded, &c. The foundation of a house may be laid on a rock or on piles, or on quicksand; so may that of a government, metaphorically speaking.

Our fathers of 1776 were deprived of the inalienable right of solf-government, and they fought seven years to recover it. But the work was only partially done, and perhaps never with be completely done. Is it possible that the gentleman from Connecticut denies the self-evident truth that all men are created equal in regard to the right to life, liberty, &c.? Will be or any-body eise leny that I, or the meanest black man, have not an equal right with himself to the preservation of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness?" That is exactly the meaning and the expression of the Declaration, and it is folly to deny so self-evident a truth.

The gentleman attributes that portion of the Declaration containing the statement of grievances to the hand of John Adams. This is expressly contradicted by Adams himself, who says Jefferson prepared the whole, and that when they two met to con it over, he (Adams) does not remember making or suggesting a single alteration. He forgot, however, that he made two or three verying changes with his own pen, Bat could either the pen of John Adams or Thomas Jefferson have described a grievance like this last one in the list?

Be has wazed eroul war assums human nature itself, valating its meat secred riguts of the and liberty in the

The most eloquent paragraph of the Declara-tion was stricken out unamended. Speaking of R. Prof Denslow says: "The English language ingersoil says: Certain it is that Jefferson could not have written any

evidence, and so faulties in the berichalt chy But the gentlearan from Connecticut, if I am able to understand and apply his criticisms, would omasculate the Declaration of all rheto-ric and rhythm, and make it read thus;

Here is expressed in sixty words every mate-Here is expressed in staty words severy manerial soutiment in the first one hundred and eighty words of the Declaration. But what a skeleton! Could such language as that have enthused anybody? Such a death's head and cross bones in a Declaration of Independence, instead of rallying the particles of 76, would have frightened the Goddess of Liberty out of her senses, and driven her into the Dismai Swamp.

WASHINGTON D. C. May 24. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.

## WEDDING PARTY AT JUDGE TRIMBLES How Society News is Chronicled in the Paris

A very brilliant reception was given last evening at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Trimble, Covington, in honor of their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene de

e. and Mrs. de Roode were married quietly her, and Mrs. de Roode were married quiesty at the family residence a fortinght since, and has night's reception was to welcome the happy pair on their return from their honeymoon trip. The bride is well known as a young lady of rare, intellectual attainments, is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and a notably lovely girl. The groom is a son of Frof. de Roode of Lexington, and is connected with the Bromwell Manufacturing Company. The marriage was a genuine surprise to the wide circle.

is the charm of the old school of manners, and they then pussed up to the blue drawing room, where the receiving party were in position near the centre of the long suite of rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. de Roode were assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Fackler trees Trimblet, and Mr. and Miss de Roode of Lexington, a brother and sister of the groom. Mrs. de Roode were an exquisite dress of India mull and Valenciennes have the low corsage and turn sieeves disclosing

quisite dress of India mull and Valenciennes lace, the low corsage and tiny sleeves disclosing the beautifully modelled throat and perfect arms. At her throat, swung from a white ribon, was a superb diamond cross, the groom's bridal giff, and in her cars were exquisite solitaire diamonds. In her fair hair, fistening a drooping cluster of daisies, glittered another cross of diamonds, an heirloom in the Trimble family for four centuries, and which was sent to Mrs. de Roode by Sir James Trimble of Scotland. Another exquisite gift, among many, was land. to Mrs. de Roode by Sir Jamos Trimble of Scot-land. Another exquisite gilt, among many, was a full parure of pearls from the Marquis of Devenshire, another distant connection in the Old World. The father's gift was a do for the daughter, which is a fortune in itself.

Mrs. Fackler were an exquisite tollet of white mull and lace, with corsage bouquet of violets, fastened by a diamond brooch, and diamond ear iswels.

ear jewels.
Miss de Roode was in an exquisite toilet of Miss de Roode was in an exquisite tellet of Spanish yellow satin and brocade, trimmed with exquisite lace, diamond ornaments, and with her fair hair covered with diamond dust. Mrs. Judge Trimble was in black satin, relieved by exquisite passementeries of steel and silver, and wore brilliant diamonds.

The guests numbered 200, the young ladies generally in low bodiees, with a profusion of flowers.

The handsome Trimble mansion is admirably adapted for a generous hospitality. Its spactous rooms last night presented a brilliant spectacle when thronged with the railant company. Selid-naticker's band played most cap-

speciacie when thronges with the raining com-pany. Seld-naticker's band played most cap-tivating music for the whirling dancers. An immense punch bowl formed an entiring mei-strom in an angle of the great hall. The St. strom in an angle of the great hall. The St. Nicholas chef evolved wonderful dishes in the retirement of the pantry, and the corps of dusky servants belonging to the Trimble establishment were alert and untiring in their service. Altogether, the recoption was a very marked social success. A large and brilliant party were present from Newport, among them Col. and Mrs. Albert, Col. and Mrs. Thomas Jones. Mrs. and Miss. Dulancy, Miss. Anna Marshall, Oliver Root, Esoj. Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Helm, Miss Katle Foarons, Mrs. Albert and her guest, the lovely Mrs. Byrne of Washington, D. C., and Gen. Putord. Col. Craddock, of the Paris True Kealuckian, an old family friend, was a man of marked distinction in the company.

Miss Bondurant of Louisville, a lovely girl in

many.

Miss Bondurant of Louisville, a lovely girl in white, with her gown trimmed with sprays of hiles of the valley, and Miss Daniel of Toledo, a cousin of the bride, in blue brocade, with garniture of white lace and blush roses, were among the pretty strangers.

From Cincinnati were Mrs. Hord and Miss Lillian; Miss Vandeventer, wearing a superbdress of pearl-gray silk trimmed with bands of black velvet covered with art embroidery in sunflower design; Mr. and Mrs. H. Peck, the Hon. Sam. F. Hunt. Dr. Dowling, Mr. James Edwin Spear, the Roy. Mr. Wendle, Dr. Chonault, Mr. Howard Blekson, Among the many Covington has were Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. O'Shaughnossy, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. O'Shaughnossy, Mr. and Mrs. Lenge, Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Miss Fanie Foote, Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Miss Hall, Miss Foote, Mr. Tom Holton, Miss Elia Walker, Mr. Lee, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Holton Pearce, Miss Laiu Pearce, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William Grant, Mr. Dick Grant, Miss Mattic Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. de Roods received many conditions and Mrs. de Roods received many conditions and Mrs. de Roods received many conditions. dowed with is a "persolit" and the author doesn't say "right to the theory," Act, but makes life and liberty synonymes of rights.

Answer: "Inalegable of is defined by Webster," Incapable of being put off, alienated, or transferred to another," Complete liberty and independence are even yet a great way off, if ever attainable; but the American Beyodulfon was a long stride in the right direction. The slave, "Inalegable of but the American Beyodulfon was a long stride in the right direction. The slave," 'Inalegable of right to himself has been foreibly taken from him and transferred to his master. Every philanthropist wants to help him recover it if practicable, and with it the right to "the pursuit of nappiness," whereastly the has been "endowed" by nature or mature's God.

Technically, "life, liberty," &c., are not rights; but there is such a thing known to grammarians, and understood even by the hilliterate, as an elitpsis in limitange. The beet writers often indulge in it. But in this case the criticism does not apply, unless our crifte raises a life objection to the preservation of life and liberty'," in the originm straft, But in either case the elitpsis would but the objection, for overybody understands exactly what it meant.

Seems from the consent of the preservation of life and litter type in the originm straft, But in either case the elitpsis would but the objection, for overybody understands exactly what it meant.

Seems from the consent of the preservation of life and litter type in the originm straft, But in either case the elitpsis would but the objection, for overybody understands exactly what it meant.

Seems from the consent of the preservation of life and litter type in the consent of the governments are matured among meaning case and the consent of the governments are matured among meaning case and can be consented to the consent of the governments are matured among meaning case and can be consented to the consent of the governments are matured.

Seems from the consent of the governments are m

THE MILAN EXPOSITION.

All Italy Preparing to Astonish the Foreign Visitors-Hints for America. MILAN, April 7 .- The First Italian National Exposition was opened in Florence, Sept. 15, 1861, by King Victor Emanuel in person. The decree which created the preparatory commission was dated on July 8, 1860, and declared that the Exposition was intended to exhibit "agricultural and industrial products, as well as those of the fine arts." It was a political measure and was politically successful, since it brought together in the most beautiful city in Italy the representatives of skilled labor and intellectual cultivation from every part of Italy. Organized suddenly in the midst of the revolution which was destined to make of the peninsula one compact nation, ft enabled the leading men of Italy, north and south, to see in the results achieved, in the rich materials ex-

what they could count on and what they should labor to achieve. The approaching National Exposition in Milan is destined to show what progress has been made during the interval of twenty years separating the one from the other. This time t is not a Government enterprise, created by the initiative of the Ministry, sanctioned by royal decree, and having its possible pecuniary losses made good by the treasury of the kingdom. It originated with the Chamber of Commerce of Milan, and the preliminary expenses have been most generously covered by the subscriptions of the citizens of that enterprising city and of all Lombardy-a goodly share of the

posed, and in the very manifest imperfections of their industrial and commercial system,

funds, too, being contributed by the rest of Italy. While the present, extraordinary enthusiasm is setting in with undiminished strength, and a fair pecuniary result may be expected by the Commission, it may be suggestive to recall what was the outlay for the Exposition of Florence in 1861, and what was the deficit in the end, and thus conjecture what may happen at the Exposition of 1881. The buildings cost \$900,000, and the current expenses for transportation and so on amounted to \$166,000. The Minister of Commerce and Agriculture had to obtain a total grant of \$900,000 to pay all expenses, Still, both the Government and the members of the Commission had good reason to rejoice at the moral result of this great national gathering. The Marchese Cosimo Ridolff, the Prestdent of the Commission, expressed the universal sentiment in these terms at the distribution of prizes to the expositors on Dec. 8;

"This National Exposition has made Italy know herself; it has placed her before her own eyes just as she is, without the prestige of ex-traordinary productions, of efforts that only last a single day, or of appearances that only deceive the eye. Our workmen, taken by surprise in the midst of their everyday labors, sent us what they had just finished, and you have seen only what they thus produced, without disguise or concealment-a rare occurrence in such conunctures. Our Exposition has brought Italians side by side; it commingles them in a brotherly reunion, where there is no jealous rivalry; it creates among all that noble spirit of emulation which will hurry them rapidly forward on the road of true progress. No law enacted to bind us together in one political body could have had the effective power of this great meeting. Its unifying influence has worked out its effects in the alimpicat, gentlest, most pleasing way without costing any one a sacrifice or a pang. We have invited to this great banquet, held in Fiorence, both the men of Venice and those of Rome; these days beheld us sitting together as one family: it enabled us sitting together as one family: it enabled us, though only for a brief space, to see a great fact realized, a mighty fact indeed, the memory of which cannot pess away. The desire of our being one can never decrease; and, being a lated necessity, it must become, irresistibly and permanently, an accomplished fact.

Trailian unity is now an accomplished fact. It was so in almost every respect when the first National Exposition was closed and the above words were uttered. Since then there have been many expositions in the principal Italian cities, like that held in Turin last summer for modern art, like that held this winter in Fiorence, and like the Fine Art Exposition which takes piace annually in Bologon. But these local displays, and the prizes so generously bestowed on exhibitors, serve only to stimulate item like but the flancial success very encour-finited, but the flancial success very encourwhich will harry them rapidly forward on the

thought of attempting a National Exposition on the largest senie was talked of, and grow in favor with the loading citizens. At length, in December, 1879, the project was saidenly arged upon the attention of the Chamber of Commerce of Mian, in one of its public sessions. It was at once adopted, a committee of filteen members was appointed, and, after feeling the public of public opinion, they found the idea to be so notular that it was at once resolved to open a subscription list, limiting the amount subscribed in each case to 200 lire, or \$10. It was at first proposed to ruse only \$50,000. But so great was the enthusiasm of

closing the list when divey had resolved to the triumphant success of the thing itself, so little doubt is entertained that a further demand for subscriptions would at any time, within a strict of the control of the difficulty of dispensing with Government patronage. And this second National Exposition will bring together. In Milan, from every part of the Italian penninsila the choicest products of the husbandman, the manufacturer, the painter, scuiptor, architect, and peweller—the works of Italy's best scholars and scientific men in every department of intellectual activity. The Ministers of Public Instruction, of Agriculture and Commerce, of War, and Marine asse, are already preparing to show to the nation and the world what progress has been made during the list two decades in the methods and results proper to their respective fields of labor.

A few facts, learned by personal observation and from communications made to the writer by the directors of the Exposition, will suffice to explain how never to the proper to their respective fields of labor.

In the vest gallery set apart for manufactures the visitor will be enabled to see, among other things, two industries in full operation for which Milan has been famous for many a century—the silk and jewelry industries. The Association of Silk Manufacturers have asked for an immone space in which to display not only the various qualities of unwoven silk and of their most beautiful tissues, but also the process of producing the raw material from the cocoon, and of oreparing and weaving it. One may thus follow the silk in its transformations from hand to hand till woven into a handkerchief, needtle, or searf, which one can bear away across the seas as a remembrancer, recalling the beautiful and trivity city, and the poston who have heaving and weaving it of the process of proparations, and fortile plains around Milan, where the multibury tree activities of civil strife, deventing which is a superior in strength down from generations.

No traveller who has been fav

must lately, and the appetrs and maintenance with which beaman life appears to be reported there accessed for a return is the death sensity as a punishment for the cruse is mirror. The poled and the kinds are everywhere, in the contents and beits of the mirror have as well as, of outline min, and drankenness, revenue, passion, and a thoughout cruses develop sudden and starting course.

Milan, Genoa, Rome, and other cities have act themselves the problem not only of devising new forms for the articles manufactured by modern Italian skill, but of reproducing what is most beautiful in ancient jewelry. Very many of The Sux's readers are aware that ancient Egyptian, Grecian, and Italian (Errancian and Homan) jewelry reveals many points of exquisite workmanship which have so far buffled all modern attempts at imitation.

Nor are these two manufactures the only ones which will show visitors Italian workman in the very act of applying the most advanced methods of skilled labor. Milan was formerly at the head of the woollen industry in Italy and in Europe. Political misfortunes caused the decline of this great source of prosperity and wealth. Of inte years she has made a successful effort to restore this once thriving business, and the coming exhibition will, it is hoped, enable her woollen manufacturers to discover what they lack or how they may hope to succeed in competing with other nations. For this great national concourse of practical workers alms at opening out new paths for skilled labor as well as at showing the Iruits of present huebandry.

We in American must look well to our cotton industry, when we know that in Italy, from the feeble beginnings of twenty years ago, the manufacture of cotton has progressed so rapidly that at present upward of 160,000 operatives are employed in the Italian cotton looms. With the spirit of emulation now abroad among her people, is it likely that Italy will pause till she has found means of obtaining the best raw material at the cheapest rates, and of putting on the market cotton wares which will will vie in excellence of texture and beauty of pattern with the products of the French. English, and American looms?

It would be impossible to exaggerate the pains which have been tunding and industrial purposes, of every species of stratum and stone laid baro in cuttings and tunnels; that the proprietors of all the quarries of the kingdom have done the same in the

Comprised 7.150 accepted articles, as followable forms 1 - Quarries and mines.
Group 2 - Industry and obscuriety.
Group 3 - Neckanics innerties of group 4 - Admentary and risks
Group 4 - Admentary and risks
Group 6 - Paper (influence / inchesive della carle).
Group 7 - Fextin idustris.
Group 7 - Fextin idustris.

Group 11—Instruction and beneficials. 318
Of this total, 2.783 belong to Lombardy, 671 to
Piedmont, 526 to Venetin, 549 to Emilia, 760 to
Tuscany, 339 to the Genoses. Sicily has, so far,
338 and Sardinia 85 only, a figure which speaks
volumes on the deplorable condition of agricultore, industry, and trade in that island.
As the month of April advances, and the
opening day draws near, the provinces which
are backward will, doubtless, make desperate
efforts to regimes they could make and make.

opening day draws near, the provinces which are backward will, doubtless, make desperate efforts to retrieve their good name and make a fair show by the side of their sisters. As things are, however, it is impossible to pass through the various balidings without being struck with admiration at the number, the variety, the richness, and the beauty of all these treasures brought hither from the teeming bosem of Italy and from the untiring hand and inventive brain of her sons.

Standing, an hour ago, on the shaded walk along the ramparts and above the Public Gardens, given up generously by the citizens to the Exposition. I cast my eyes northward across the lovely expanse of green plain to where the snow-clad Alus of Switzerland and Tyrol rise into the afternoon sky, and then, turning, looked down on the immense plies where Lombardy and all Italy are accumulating their artistic and industrial treasures. How could one, being an American, help wishing that the same almighty Hand, which has so marvellously blessed and prospered his own country since 1781, may also guide, protect, and bless this ancient and most beautiful land till 1991 sees it the virtues of social sand aothestic line:

In the year 1162 Frederick Barbarossa, after besieging the heroic Milanese and starving them into unconditional surrender, expelled the inhabitants and razed the city to the ground, spacing only the Church of St. Ambross and one or two other sacred edifices. He compalled his Italian allies or retter allowed them, to do the unholy work of destruction and then drove a plough across the ruins and sowed them with sait, Milan, nevertheless, soon

and then I thought of New York, of what she was in 1781 and what she is to-day. Will she be able to outstrip the capital of Lombardy in her International Exhibition? Let her Chamber of Commerce, her merchant princes, her manufacturers, and her patrons of art come and take a lesson from Italy and from Milan. BERNARD O'REILLY.

# AN INDIANA WEDDING.

### Festivities at Which there was Plenty of Ice Cream and Cake-The Presents. From the Terre Haute Espress.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock George W. Capeland of this city and Aldre S. Knapp of Attea. Ind., were married at the latter place. The happy couple arrived in this city at 3½ o'clock fast evening, and a reception was held at the resulence of H. H. Capeland. A large crowd was present, and a good time was had. There was placify of new crown and cloke. The Express Mrs. Manne Ross and Charles Stubbs, tablectoth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lattle, tablectoth and naphons. Ed. Miller and Miss Clara Firstenberger, one pair vases. Mayor Schoonover and whe, Attles, Ind., tan. Mrs. Johnson (celery glass.

Misses Lydia Lattle and Fanny Kelly, bandsome walnut stand.

Miss Jennis and Fannie Farnham, beautiful bronze

rnament, theoree T. Drake and Andy Kaufman, clock, Charles Morton, cake stant and wase gold fish, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert, silver butter dish and silver card

Mrs. Martin, sewing basket and rusticon. and Mrs. II. H. Corolland, one log-cable quilt and Mrs. C. P. Stevenson and Gramlina Stevenson

tima chamber set.
Mrs. Margaret little, two towels.
Parcell, Alexander, and Smith, two dozen liver spouns.

J. A. Hurhes, pickle dish.
Mr. and Mra. Watset, bedspread.
Mr. thas R. Wolft. Turaish towel.
William Soresicy, handsome bedroom ernament.

### Business Before Picasure. From the Hartford Courant.

There is a sugacious Newfoundland dog in Norwich. He will take the basket, in which is a note, and go to the market, got meat, vegetables, or whatever the note calls for, and carry it safely home. But he has a daily task assigned him which he performs, rain or sline, and that is to carry its mistress her dinner. She seeps a militory establishment, and does not go home to her dog to home to the day comes round in the safely safely and the day comes round in the safely There is a sagacious Newfoundland dog in servich. He will take the basket, in which is a note,

# One Advantage of Fast Trains.

One Advantage of Fast Trains.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A week ago last Saturday Willie Stitt, a boy of thout is years, but been watching a game or last ball at the Oakhais grounds, the outraine to wild in the loss to the Chimbertain street crossing of the Reading Exitrod, so engressed was he in thinking of the play that while ching down the slope on his way home by laded to notice that two trains, one going out and the other coming in, serie tast approximation.— The one-legical diagnosis at the recovery, who is learned at the least damerous point, as other he has tendered when the last damerous point, are that he gave a should dustrian, but however this lay to the how stopped on the track had as the in train quanted the errossing, said in the winking of an eye he was through they be the coming down Violence on the lathmus.

# From the Postarios Star and Benish.

DESIGNS ON HUMANITY.

A Man who Finds Tattooing a Very Profit-

A man with bronzed face, about 55-years of ago, but younger to looks, with twinkling gray eyes and a moustache in which every hair asserted its bristling individuality, arose from a sofa and greeted THE SUN reporter with sailor-like heartiness as he entered the front room of the second story at 30% Oak street.

the reporter. "Well, no," the artist replied; "Tuesday is a dull day, generally. If you had come yesterday you would have seen this room packed with

men and boys waiting to be tattooed. But I have on hand probably one of the greatest jobs ever attempted, and the man is one of the most mysterious customers I ever had. He is, I should judge, about fifty years of age, and, being fair complexioned, the ink takes finely. He comes regularly every Sunday, and generally brings his designs with him. I enlarge seem to be a very plous man, but nearly all the tattooing I am doing for him is of a religious nature. In his back I have picked a picture of the Blessed Virgin. surrounded by thirty-three angels. A large representation of the crucifixion is on his breast. Then there is a picture of a blind man led by a little child toward a precipice, and an angel preventing them from falling over. In curious contrast to this he has a cat on one shoulder and a rooster on the other. Three mermaids are picked in one side of him, and mermaids are picked in one side of him, and his arms are covered with religious pictures. I will soon be through with him, and I think he will be the tattooed man of the world when finished. He's a very uncommunicative man. I found out, however, that he's engaged in the tobacco business, can talk Spanish as fluently as English, and has spont a creat part of his life in Peru. He told me once, in a burst of his life in Peru. He told me once, in a burst of his life in Peru. He told me once, in a burst of confidence, that he was born in Massachusetts, and when a boy went to South America, When he returned he found his friends had forgotten him, his relatives were dead, and he was a stranger in his native land. He seemed quite mournful when he said this, adding that he would return to Peru immediately after the tattooing was completed. I found out that he received only a small salary in his present business; so I said, one Sunday. Old man, if I were you I'd go isto the show business with all these things on you, you'd make over \$30 a week. He never said anything to that; so I asked him what in thunder he intended to do, anyhow. You never mind, said he shaking his head in a very knowing and ouzding nanner; I've got my own ideas about this business, and that was nell got out of him."

"You have no idea why he is getting this done?"

"Have you any other regular customers?"

"Have you any other regular customers?"

"Well, no; nor have I had any since I fin-

"You have no idea why he is getting this done?"

"Not the least; he's a perfect mystery to me."

"Have you any other regular customers?"

"Well, no; nor have I had any since I finished picking in Slay, 1880, the fattooed man now exhibiting at Coney Island. He has a picture of the Washington monument on his breast. He was originally exhibited as a Greek, tattooed in captivity, but is now known as the American tattooed man. He was once a jew-eller down town, on a small salary. I understand that he giest \$40 a week now."

"What is your principal class of customers?"

"Tradesmen, and not sallors, as you might at first suppose, although I have a great many customers among them. One of the illustrated papers represented me and an assistant tattooling a roomful of ladies once; but it was all untrue. I don't average ten haly visitors a year. They usually have the names of their lovers or husbands, surrounded by roses, picked on their forearms. Last month a man came here from Canda by appointment. He was a very high-toned, well-dressed Englishman, and had the English coat of arms picked in his forearm. I have visitors from all parts of the United States. It is, I think, impossible to remove an India ink picture. Here where this is, said Mr. Hindebrand, showing a ship on the back of his hand. "I had a gathering, Although the skin, The only way to fix a badly picked to it, the ship came out as plain as ever on the new skin. The only may to fix a badly picked or objectionable design is to cover it with a new sometimes with pictures picked in their arms when boys and have them covered with willow-shaded tombs containing the words. To the memory of my mother," This is a favorite design with old men.

Young men frequently have the coat of arms of their country or State picked in their arms when boys and have them covered with pictures. Members of the Fire Department almost invariably want the old volunteer fireman with a speaking trumpet at his lips. American salors like the Goddess of Liberty; saliors of other nations, the c

have been identified by India ink designs.

with Mexico, where I learned the business from an engraver on board. Hundreds of soldiers have been identified by India ink designs. Masonic emblems are very popular, and the cruzifixion is much in demand."

In what country does the custom most prevall?"

"Among the Burmese. It used to be very popular with the Sandwich Islanders, but since they have stopped eating missionaries and embraces! Christianity they have almost abandoned it. The Burmese have adifferent instrument for pricking. It has only one prong, which is hollow, and supplies its own ink, something like a stylographic pen. I use six needles tied together in a line, the first point considerably higher than the sixth, and India ink costing \$1.50 an onuse. The sensation of pricking is not paintul, and the wound generally heals in a few days."

"Are there many engaged in the business?"

"There are a great many who use inferior inks and pick in execrable pletures, but there is only one other man who makes it an art. He is Stephen Lee of Pailadelphia."

At this point a young man entered the room. "That," Said the artist, "is my assistant. You will notice that these designs in this book"—opening a small book full of Goddesses of Liberty, coats of arms, weeping willows over tombs, ships, &c.—"don't look as well as they do when worked in the arm."

To prove this the assistant displayed a Goddess of Liberty on his forearm, much superior to the book design.

"I went to get a duplicate of my sister's will last year, and the clerk required me to identify myself. I gave him my card. Just then a man stepped up and said: 'Pli identify him. He picked the American flag in my arm when I was a soldier in the Army of the Potomac. My own breast and arms are full of pictures. In my papers of discharge from the navy I am described as having a picture of the Crucifixion picked in India ink on my back."

"How long thave you been in the business?"

"About twenty-five years and I expect to be at it twenty-five years and I expect to be at it twenty-five years in ourse."

## New Use for a Barrel. Press the Lie Angeles Express. Capt. James relates a laughable incident which

Capt. Janes relates a laughtable incident which came inder his view at Fairs bettless a two mornings since. He was awakened by the barring of his does and, going to the window of his room he looked out on the harter and saw a single best harter conting rapidly toward the shore, as it projetled by some investryious power. He harred on his choices, and as he was approaching the beach he saw two men energy from the water hand the harred and are the water hand the harred and are not been the his They were deserting andors from the British ship Lady theat They had carefully petend their diminage in the barred, takened a line around it, and each with an end of spin year as traces in his multil swam ashire, as a main, with the barred in tow. The device was so in any with the barred in two The device was so in any with the barred in two The device was so in any the same of the first hard the time were too far off to overland before Capt Janes recovered from his surprise.

### Little Alcek's Tussie with a Rat. From the Maron Telegroph.

In our store we have an old cat with five kit

### A Hen Captures on Owl. From the Euchester Descript, Frank Davis has, in a cage at his drug store

Frank Davis has, in a cage at his drug store in site vilinge of Sonth Hatter, a fire specimen of the large cate-wil, which was captured in this way. At the barner of of the facilities farm, had a mine south at the village, a hen and chickens were housed, with one clee of the coop proposed to with a cornected standing under it. They were discovered by the owl in his nocturns of standing under the coop with the view of taking one of the going birds and of course found himself immediately in conflict with the old hen, and in the makes the chickens all escaled, and she then made her exit taking away the cold that proposed up the cost, and leaving Mr. Owl in solitary confluement.

WOODCOCK TELEGRAPHY

The Curlons Ways the Birds Wave of Com-From the Chicago Tribuns.

On a number of occasions I have closely

On a number of occasions I have closely observed the woodcock's system of telegraphy. The bird's mandibles are furnished with extremely sensitive nerves, so arranged that when the point of the bill rests upon the ground the singhtest sounds are convexed to its brain. Standing upon the witersaturated earth of a spouly bog, our bird utters a faint, keen cry, scarcily sudible at two rode' distance, then immediately set fall his head till the tip of his bill touchos the ground, and listens attentively. If his mate hears him she replies, puts her bill on the ground, and listens attentively. If his mate hears him she replies, puts her bill on the ground, and listens in turn. So the love measages go back and forth as long as the birds have snything to say. This sort of thing usually happens in the soft twilights from May to the middle of August, though occasionally I have seen and heard it in the broad light of a summer day. In June, 1868, I made the following note:

"To-day sketched a woodcock in the listening stitude. Shall try to get further studies,"

Five years later I succeeded in getting three more sketches and last year (1850) I got four more sketches a

### Ribles for Holy Russia. From the Notice Vermin.

Though we speak of our country as Holy Russia, we are not doing anriling to justify our claim to that title, as against other countries. In the matter of missionary work, we are far behind all the other Christian countries. For example, the Bible societies of England and the United States have thousands of missionary preachers all over the world. They have translated the Bible into 220 languages, and they circulate and distribute gratuitously millions of copies. We find nothing of the kind here in Russia, Although we have a Society for the Propagation of the Holy Scriptures, which has been in existence for twenty years, it would have perished long ago but for the subsidies received from foreign missionary secisties. It announces the it distributed 26,000 copies of the Bible last year. In view of the fast that fully one-third of our population of 100,000,000 is not Christian, the figure appears insignificant. Our indifference to the holy cause is appalling.

So it has come about that the American Bible Society has deemed it necessary to send a missionary to Russia. The Rev. Mr. Willman has arrived in St. Petersburg, to stir up our torpid acciety with his lankee energy—and deliars. In has given it \$3,000-\$1,000 to be spent in distributing copies of the Bible in European Russia, and the rest for the same purpose in Siberia. The Rev. Mr. Willman will do well to remain in St. Petersburg and personally supervise the expenditure of his money.

# From the Almona Sun. The bass fishing party that went out yester-

day did not meet with very good survers.

Yesterday, as a fishing party was returning home, they passed the farm of A NoFadden. Esq. in Franktown Township, and saw a pig miking a cow. It was in a string powder, and the cow stood very still, while the pig seemed to be enjoying the feast.

Yesterday about noon Johnnie McClure, 3 years of age, was paying on the front porth of his parents' residence on sixth avenue, between Eightsenth and Nomerenth streets, and by some misortime tumbied on his head a distance of about five feet, alighting on a hard board walk.

walk.

Ar. Bartlebaugh of Antis Township has a creek runmin near his farm, and has Monday, while walking along
near it, he heard a tremendour tacket up stream, and on
icoking he saw a terrent of water running down the
channel fully five lect above the water lovel, and sweeping iences, flookpates, and everything benow it. It is
supposed to laste level caused by a suddin and violent
shower and he mountain.

# A Nevada Paint Mine.

From the Reading Engle. J. H. Wolker, proprietor of the Joe Hooker House, on R. binson street, has an earle which is fond of teasting on eats and rate Boys living in the northern part of the city, upon learning that the bird was fond of cats, carried some there every day to see the cagle de-

From the Chicago Tribone.

St. Pault, Minn., May Si.—A singular accident occurred at 5 o'clock Monday a stermon on the Siear City road just this side of Belle Plain. A waterspoot struck abilion Hooper's term, alongside the track, filling the roadbed and covering the rails with sand just as freight train of twonty-five cares passed the slide. The engine rolled over, carrying with it five men riding on it, including the engineer and five mans. Most singularly no one was furth except one man, who had his face sightiff were thrown from the track, sinashing them into apineer and singularly moves the cars of freight were thrown from the track, sinashing them into apineers and the lumber with which they were loaded. The whole accelent was the work of only a few minutes, but in that time a considerable sincent of track was covered with the sand from the water-erambed bluff. From the Chicago Tribune.

# Missourt Lightning.

From the St. Louis Republican. Proof the St. Lock Republicant.

During a thunder storm in Union township, Jasjer County, on Sunday, the Tall, the electric fluid of the state of Jasjer County, on Sunday, the Tall, the electric fluid grades acrees and fantasite tracks the farm bouse of Jasjer Landers on the left throw, shipped to the bup, and being pecketed into he left since, bursa it into strings; but the most sincular of all was the fact that another bolt of the sprightly fluid served Mrs. Lee in exactly the same manner, excepting the attack was on the right instead of the left side—everything, to the bursting of the shoe. Both ladies were sheltly shocked, but not seriously injured. Mr. Life father was struck and knocked out of the door, but no seriously injured. There was one dog in the house and one under the house; both were killed.

# A Chapter of Accidents.

William Lancaster, William Musselman, and George Zegler, employed in a factory near Paunack. The County, more with a series of disaster of disaster and day, Lancaster was instantly the county, and a board which flew from a saw and credition of the county From the Monroe Journal.

# A Frog with a Taste for Young Ducks.

From the Positive Engle.

SHOEMAREMOVILLE, June 2.—A citizen living is SHOEMARTHSVILLE, duto 2.—A citizen true to the substract from the substract form and a broad of the sinceks. Signe of these were pitestig daily, and he was mable to discover the tripet. One day last week he saws builtroot or immenses in the creek that runs mar his farm, and, wonder tog whether he was not the thier, be put alread dies into the water. It floated slowly past like from what however, did not touch it. The man then put a live due into the stream. It so am alway acress, and suchemy the troe captured it and carrier it off into a fusel due by muskrats, where he induiged his taste for young ducks

A low days ago a little son of Mr. F. B. Taylos was playing in the yart in the rear of his father's real dence, and similarly exclaimed. "Oh, main, look at the perty sanake!" Mr. Taylor rushed to the close, fine a heigh loar by was more prompt, for cheeving the close, fine a heigh loar by was more prompt, for cheeving the close, fine a heigh loar by was more prompt, for cheeving the close, fine a heigh load to the close of the main and the close of the height and kinding it metantly. It was a nice rattle stude, and this possible the peny saved the cutal's like.

## A Very Rare Jewel.

I con the Adiants Post Appeal.

A citizen of Atlanta has in his possession s rare material currently in the shape of an amellystic-centry found in Rasan county. The peculiar feature amout this amethy at the storage of according depth water in the centre of the stone. There is a sheetingly of wolfe regulation california in Philade prins containing a derie of witer, but theirs the mix instance on record of an amethysis so premisely formed.

### A Pleasing Prespect. Prim He Postiont dross A Vermont elergyman is reported as closed at a

secon recently in this electron of stylin. "After the major ever we shall go not from the stage of the second every from the angel to the archanged from the calculate, from the celestate from the celestate from the celestate of the different every fine and the second every fine the sec

### A Justice Pines Himself. From the Sult Late Tollows.

A few days since Police Justice Piper fined himself 85 for giving oberatadvice. A woman common ed to him of the annoying action of a beighter, who side alleged used abovice and observe language to her in her own house. The Justice advised her on its resurrence to give the min a sunnit threshing, which we did, and as arrest pleased the Judge's counsel as the exercise.